

20th CONGRESS,
1st Session.

[Doc. No. 193.]

HO. OF REPS.
Navy Dept.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING THE

Information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 5th instant,

IN RELATION TO

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROBABLE ANNUAL EXPENSE,

OF THE

United States' Agency for Recaptured Africans

ON THE

COAST OF AFRICA, &c. &c.

MARCH 12, 1828.

Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1828.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

11th March, 1828.

SIR : In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 5th instant, directing the Secretary of the Navy to lay before the House "such intelligence as his Department may supply, respecting the present condition and probable annual expense of the United States' Agency for recaptured Africans upon the coast of Africa; and to comprehend, therein, any information possessed by said Department, illustrative of the present circumstances of the settlement of free colored people at Liberia, and of those liberated Africans who have been restored to that continent, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1819:" the Secretary of the Navy has the honor to lay before the House a copy of two letters from J. Ashmun, who is temporarily the acting agent at Cape Mesurado; one dated 28th August, and the other 22d December, 1827; a schedule of the public buildings and other property, with their estimated value; a statement of the disposition made of the Africans sent from Georgia by the ship Norfolk; and an extract of a letter from Master Commandant J. B. Nicholson, dated 20th February, 1828.

These papers contain all the information, recently received, of the present condition of the Agency, which is represented as prosperous and encouraging.

It will be perceived that all the liberated Africans have, by this time, ceased to be a charge to the United States.

Should no farther captures be made, the only expense, under existing regulations, will be for the care of the public property and the salaries of the agents. It may be proper, however, to state that 121 Africans, landed from the wreck of a Spanish vessel, have lately been seized at Key West, and measures adopted by the Marshal of East Florida for their removal to St. Augustine, preparatory to a trial. The decision respecting them cannot be anticipated, but it is possible that the case may be considered as coming within the acts of Congress; in which event, the duty will devolve upon the Executive of removing them from the United States. Provision was made for such an emergency, in the estimate presented at the commencement of the session.

Accounts of the expenditures at and for the Agency have been furnished to the close of the last year; those subsequently received, have not yet been settled.

Orders were given on the 10th December, not to expend any more money on the public buildings, and the agent was directed to prepare a schedule of them and their cost; this was partly anticipated by one of the accompanying papers, but the current estimated value is sub-

stituted for the actual cost, which is probably not more than one-half the amount stated.

A map of the country having been engraved, a copy of it is herewith sent, shewing the position of the several settlements.

The Department is not in possession of any other information, particularly “illustrative of the present circumstances of the settlement of free colored people at Liberia.” Reports on that subject are addressed to the Colonization Society ; nor has the Department any knowledge, further than what arises from the unavoidable connexion existing between the Agency and the settlement of free people, and which connexion has heretofore been explained in communications to Congress.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

U. S. AGENCY FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS,

Cape Mesurado, August 28, 1827.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through Doct. Todson, per the ship "Norfolk," arrived here on the 20th instant, 41 days from Savannah, of your letter of the 11th of June, and copies of instructions therein referred to : those originally addressed to the late Doct. Peaco, dated April 2, and those given to Doct. Todson, dated the 11th June ; all of the present year.

In obedience to those instructions, I have received 142 Africans at the Agency, (the number embarked at Savannah having been diminished by two, from the death of a child and an aged paralytic,) and proceeded to dispose of them in the way judged most conducive to their own welfare, and most conformable to the views and instructions of the Department. Under this disposition of these people, of which the particulars shall be forwarded by the return of the Norfolk, three-fourths of them will cease to be a charge to the United States at the end of *one month*, and *all* (except the sick) at the end of *six months*. All the adults are to receive lands, and will be admitted to the privileges of colonial settlers at the expiration of 12 months, provided their conduct within that term shall not prove them unworthy of the civil rights attaching to landed property in the colony.

Conformably with the same instructions, I have reorganized the service of the Agency with a view to diminish and reduce, to the lowest estimated amount, its future expenses.

W. L. Weaver, the Book-keeper and Assistant, appointed by the late Doct. Peaco, is discharged after the 31st of the present month.

The Storekeeper, E. Johnson, whose services in keeping, distributing, and exchanging the stores and other property belonging to the Norfolk's cargo, *cannot be dispensed with*, is retained at a compensation of \$333 per annum, for six months from the same date.

A. D. Williams, the former Superintendent, is also retained at a compensation of \$400, for the same term.

The reason of retaining Mr. Williams, is, that his superintendency and other services are absolutely necessary to place the Africans in situations, accustom them to such employments, and form them to such habits, as shall enable them, some from the first, *all* at the end of six months, to support themselves.

On the supposition that no more Africans are to be sent to the Agency, I beg to submit an estimate of its future expenses in this country—anticipating its expiration on the 1st of September, 1828—exclusive of drafts on the Department previous to the present time, some of which appear not to have been received on the 11th June last, and of the stores, &c. received per the Norfolk.

ESTIMATE.

1. Compensation due to W. L. Weaver, in full for past services up to the time of his discharge, August 31, 1827 175 00
2. Do. due to E. Johnson, Storekeeper, in full for services up to the 31st August, 1827 - - - 75 00
3. Do. due to E. Johnson, Storekeeper, in full, for services to be rendered the ensuing six months, when they are to terminate - - - - 166 50
4. Do. due to Griffin, Steward, and Clarke, associate carpenters, for carpenters' work accomplished and doing on the United States' buildings for recaptured Africans and Superintendent at Stocktontown - - - 200 00
5. Do. due to the same carpenters for work done and doing on Fort Norris Battery, Cape Mesurado - - 95 00
6. Do. due Nelson's services as carpenter, Stockton buildings - - - - 250 00
7. Estimated amount of masons' and painters' bills for underpinning and painting the Stockton buildings - 275 00
8. Bills of William Draper, employed, in 1826, by Doctor Peaco, to build a very expensive double piazza with Venetian work, quite around the large Agency house, involving alterations in the house - - 2,400 00
9. Do. of masons, carpenters, and painters, for work necessary to complete the new Agency house - - 300 00
10. Do. carpenters and smiths for completing the large schooner boat now on the stocks - - - 650 00
- Materials for the same, and for repairing the Catherine 400 00
11. Do. of painters, and for materials for painting the United States' ware, gun, and other remaining houses - 240 00
12. Expenses incurred about Fort Norris Battery, for the protection of the Roads, estimated at - - 165 00
13. Do. for compensation to A. D. Williams, Superintendent recaptured Africans, February 28, 1828 - 400 00
14. Incidentals. Agent's personal expenses during the year to end August 31, 1828, \$ 100, or (exclusive of pay) extra services and fixtures about the public stores, \$ 50 ; salutes to foreign national vessels, \$ 50 ; compensation for military and ordnance storekeeper, \$ 36 - 236 00
15. Amount of draft for purchases made of the schooner Eclipse, in favor of Wm. De La Roche. *Note.* The amount of this draft, dated to-day, is \$ 1,602 97½, comprehending—

Of the 1st item of the preceding estimate, \$ 72 87½

Of the 4th do do do 92 00

Of the 6th do do do 120 00

Of the 8th do do do 290 00

Of the 13th do do do 30 00

\$ 604 87½

And leaving, after abating this general estimate, \$ 604 87½,
for purchases properly belonging to item 15 - - 998 10

Making, exclusive of my own, or substitute's pay through
the year, beginning September 1, 1827, in full, for all
future expenses to that date, and supposing the expira-
tion of the Agency at that date, six thousand nine hun-
dred and eighty-five dollars and sixty cents - \$ 6,985 60

In the foregoing estimate I have most anxiously studied economy on the one hand; but I have, also, on the other, not been regardless of the mode of closing a concern of so interesting a nature, situated in a foreign country, which becomes the justice and dignity of the Government of the United States. The actual state of the United States' *dwelling, ware, and gun-houses*, its fortifications and their armament, *the buildings for recaptured Africans, and the boats, &c.* belonging to the Agency, (worth, at a moderate estimate, \$ 14,000,) requires also a large part of the additional expense included in this estimate, in order to furnish and put them in a condition to fit them either for sale or preservation.

Doctor Todson will furnish himself with a properly authenticated schedule of all the permanent property belonging to the United States at this date, attaching to the Agency, which probably will not materially vary at the year's end.

Having formed the above estimate in the exercise of my best discretion, I beg leave, in conclusion, to observe, that, *until further instructions from the Department, to which I beg most respectfully to submit it for approval, I shall regulate my expenditures by it, and, without the most extraordinary necessity, shall not exceed any one of the items.*

Respectfully sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ASHMUN.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary United States' Navy, Washington City.

P. S. A general statement of my accounts since the departure of Doctor Peaco, was forwarded by the United States' schooner Shark, which sailed from Mesurado for the West Indies, 12th February, last, and a full statement of my accounts up to the 30th of April, 1827, went by the Doris, which sailed hence for Baltimore, on the 22d June, last. If my health, which has been bad for two moths past, proves sufficient, I shall forward by Doctor Todson a further statement of the accounts to the date of the Norfolk's arrival, August 20th (inst.)

J. ASHMUN.

Understanding a vessel, to be chartered by the American Colonization Society, is expected to sail from the United States for Cape Mesurado some time in Autumn, I have to request that twenty-five thousand of juniper, cypress, or yellow pine shingles may be forwarded by

that conveyance, in order to cover the most valuable of the United States' houses, &c. in this country. The shingles of the country are dear, and too indifferent to last longer than two seasons. Some require to be annually renewed.

J. ASHMUN.

U. S. AGENCY FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS,

Cape Mesurado, December 22, 1827.

SIR : The United States' ship *Ontario*, having arrived in Mesurado Roads, last evening, ten days from Sierra Leone, and 41 from Gibraltar, on her return to the United States, will be the bearer of this communication.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state, that all the recaptured Africans at the Agency, are, with nearly every individual of the American settlers, in perfect health, with the exception of nine cases (of which two are re-captured Africans) of ulcerated legs. The sufferers from this malady, have, however, been convalescent since the termination of the rainy season, which the present year was unusually protracted, and had scarcely terminated at the beginning of the present month.

The number of the Africans from Georgia has been diminished by two deaths since the date of my letter per the *Norfolk*. The first was that of an adult, drowned, or, as there is reason to suppose, destroyed by an alligator while bathing in the Mesurado river, on the 10th of October. The other case is of a child, three years old, carried off by a malignant fever of 30 hours' continuance. About 40 of the whole company from Georgia, have been slightly affected with intermittents. The worst case continued nearly two months, but, generally, the patient recovered in ten days.

These people have proved, far beyond expectation, orderly, peaceable, and industrious. Only a solitary offence deserving corporeal punishment has come to my knowledge, and this grew out of a sudden exasperation of passion. Five marriages have been solemnized : and the irregular connexions of the unmarried strictly prohibited, and, as far as is known, prevented entirely. Seven women, having one or more small children each, not obtaining situations in the families of the settlers, have been employed in the best manner I could situate them in the public service. Three of them wash and cook for the public laborers, the rest have situations in the Colonial *Infirmary and Orphan House*, where they enjoy the strictest paternal superintendence of the Manager of that establishment, and are fully employed without any actual increase of the sum total of the public expense. It has proved a truly auspicious circumstance, when only the temporal lot of these people, and their restoration to Africa, is considered, that more than 40 of their number have brought with them that best of all personal endowments, a simple and imperfect but serious and practical knowledge of Christianity. The true religion operating on such

mind, exists and displays itself only in its influence on the life and character. And this is only salutary ; I trust their good conduct during their probationary year, will secure them the good wishes and patronage of all in the colony whose friendship can hereafter be most useful to them. A part of them is destined at the end of the year to the newly projected settlement at Grand Bassa ; another division I hope to provide for, on the Stockton, midway between Caldwell and Monroe. The lands of both districts are good, and *equally* good. The third or remaining part of the company, consisting of single women and minors, will remain attached to the families of the settlers, and accede, in time, to the privileges of the American emigrants.

The expenditures on account of the Agency, have been regulated strictly according to the estimate forwarded by the schooner *Eclipse*, under date of August 28th, 1827—no event having occurred, or appearing likely to happen, requiring me to exceed it. The injury sustained by the schooner boat has been repaired, and she is again in active service. We still keep her armed, but have considerably reduced the expense of her ordinary armament and crew this season ; which may be increased at pleasure. It is quite necessary she should occasionally shew a gun, but more so that she should fetch good freights of rice and oil for the comfort of the people ; and in this service we hope hereafter chiefly to employ her.

The other unfinished boat is under shelter, and will be completed at leisure, in the best style which our materials and workmen will permit. The great multiplication of decked coasting craft in the colony the present season, both delays the completion of the public boats, by engaging the mechanics, and renders that delay the less prejudicial to the common welfare of the establishment.

The accounts of the Agency for the four months ending on the 31st instant, may be expected by the schooner "*Susan*," of and for Baltimore, to sail early in January. The actual state of the slave trade on this coast, will, perhaps, be best learnt by the Department, from the report of Captain Nicholson of the "*Ontario*," who remained several days at the centre of intelligence on this subject, Sierra Leone. On this part of the coast it is certainly reviving. The vessels engaged in it carry, a few, the *French*, but most the *Spanish* flag. Most of the adventurers are also Spaniards, many are French, and not a few natives of the *United States*. In one instance, the United States' flag has been used to protect a slaving schooner, whose name, place of outfit, and master, I have not been able, satisfactorily, to ascertain.

Respectfully, Sir,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. ASHMUN.

The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

SCHEDULE of United States' property attached to the Agency for recaptured Africans, Cape Mesurado, and not of a convertible nature.

Denomination and Description.	Estimated value, Sept. 1, 1827.
1. <i>Large Agency House</i> .—Frame, yellow pine. Brought to Africa in 1823. Surrounded with a double piazza 12 feet deep; of which the upper story is now finishing with Venetian work of excellent workmanship and materials. Kitchen attached. The principal dimensions are 64 feet long, 40 wide—stories 11 and 9 feet. Will be finished about the first of January, 1828; and, when complete, valued at	7,500 00
2. <i>Granary and Storehouse</i> .—This is a small building, of which the uses to which it has hitherto been applied are described by its name: designed to become a storehouse to the new Agency house, near which it stands. It is two stories—the lower mason-work, roof hipped, panel doors, and the whole building painted. Value	500 00
3. <i>Old Warehouse</i> .—Consists of one ground story, and a capacious loft; has a slight frame, secured in every part by a filling in of logs; clap-boarded, and covered with country shingles. Dimensions, 40 feet by 16 feet. Built in 1826. Estimated value	500 00
4. <i>New Warehouse, Monroe</i> .—This is a completely finished and secure warehouse and store, of two stories—the lower is strengthened with a filling in of timbers; the upper constructed of a frame brought from the United States. One side of the roof painted. Built in 1826 and 1827. Value	1,800 00
5. <i>Magazine</i> .—Stone work, plaistered on the outside. The roof, inside, vaulted with mason work, and covered above with a shingled roof. Its strength is what is technically called bomb-proof. Estimated value	200 00
6. <i>Crown Hill Fortification</i> .—Commenced only. The foundation is laid for a hexagonal tower of two platforms, each to mount four guns. Its foundation walls are five feet thick; intended for the defence of the eastern extension of the settlement of Monroe, where it stands. Value of foundation and materials collected	175 00
7. <i>Central Fort, formerly Fort Stockton</i> .—This work, building, in part, of the materials of Fort Stockton, which was demolished, in 1826, for the purpose, is in the form of a triangular battery; of which the angles consist of three pentagonal two-story towers, in each of which are 10 port holes; and these towers joined together by walls 10 feet high, two thick, and each 60 feet in length, pierced with 15 port-holes. The work may mount any number of guns, from 6 to 18: 6 heavy	

and 6 light pieces are its medial complement. The towers of this work, erected in 1826-7, are the only part yet accomplished. It defends nearly the whole present settlement of Monroe, and the mouth of the river.	
Present value	950 00
8. <i>Fort Norris Battery</i> .—Erected on the height of Thompson town for the protection of the outer roadstead. It stands near the summit of Cape Mesurado, on a shelf strengthened and levelled by means of an expensive and impenetrable bed and abutment of the heaviest stonework. It has two faces; each of 40 feet, furnished with a platform of four inches thick sawed stuff; is housed and roofed, and provided with four long 12 pounders, iron. Built in 1827. Value, exclusive of the armament	800 00
9. <i>Ordnance, 21 pieces</i> .—Five long twelves, of which one needs remounting; two eighteen pound gunnades, well-mounted; three nines, one long, one medium, and one carronade, all mounted; six sixes, one carronade, the others mediums; and two need remounting; five smaller medium guns and swivel pieces—of these, one is a brass six pound field piece, mounted on a travelling carriage, and furnished, also, with a revolving carriage to suit either a tower or the deck of a small vessel. Rammers, &c. nearly complete. Value	2,000 00
10. <i>Central receptacle for recaptured Africans, Stockton town</i> .—Of this building, the part approaching the river is two stories, and finished with Venetian blinds, and in the best style. Intended for the Superintendent's residence. The whole consists of American lumber: the length 60 feet, and consists of eight apartments for recaptured Africans, exclusive of the front part described. Built in 1826 and 1827. Value	850 00
11. <i>Range No. 1</i> .—Situated near the central receptacle, has the form of L, one and a half story, 14 feet wide, and 72 feet long, built of the best American materials; and contains a store room and five spacious apartments, each of which has a loft for recaptured Africans, 1827	1,000 00
12. <i>Range No. 2</i> .—Situated opposite to Range No. 1, Stockton town. Same dimensions materials, and construction, except the division of the apartments. Value the same: built 1827	1,000 00
13. <i>Two Log Buildings at Thompson town</i> .—Each 36 feet long, and one and a half story in height; built, in 1824-5, of African materials, 8 rooms	750 00
14. <i>Two Schooners</i> . One finished, but damaged; the other on the stocks. Estimated value of both: one rigged	2,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,225 00

STATEMENT of the disposition made, and actual situation (September 14th) of the 142 recaptured Africans, received at the Agency for recaptured Africans, Cape Mesurado, from Dr. G. P. Todson, United States' Agent, by the Ship "Norfolk;" in conformity with instructions communicated to J. Ashmun, from the United States' Navy Department.

12

Description of recaptured Africans.	Where Situated.	Terms.	Wages per annum.	Business.
One woman and two small children,	In the family of E. Johnson,	1 year, -	No compensation,	General work.
Two women, - - - -	Same family, - - -	1 year, -	12 dollars each,	do
Two men, - - - - -	Same family, - - -	1 year, -	Each 30 dollars,	do
Two boys nearly grown, - -	In the family of Jos. Blake,	4 years, -	Instruction in -	Boat building.
One woman, - - - - -	Same family, - - -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	General work.
One man—one woman, - - -	James C. Barbour's family,	4 years, -	Shares in - - -	Farming.
One man, - - - - -	H. S. Nelson's do -	1 year, -	96 dollars, -	Carpentering.
Two men, - - - - -	do do do -	1 year, -	Each 30 dollars,	do
One young woman, - - - -	do do do -	3 years, -	Instruction in -	Housewifery.
Two men, - - - - -	J. J. Barbour's do -	1 year, -	Each 30 dollars,	Farming.
One young female, - - - -	do do do -	1 year, -	Instruction in -	Sewing, &c.
One man, - - - - -	Geo. R. M'Gills' do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	Farming.
One female, - - - - -	W. W. Steward's do -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	General work.
One boy, - - - - -	F. S. Deveny's do -	3 years, -	To be taught -	Business.
One woman, - - - - -	do do -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	General work.
Two men, and the wife of one, -	do do -	2 years, -	Shares of produce	of a farm.
One man and one woman, - -	D. Hacokius do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	General work.
One man, his wife and child, -	Charles Butler's do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	do
Two boys, - - - - -	do do -	3 years, -	Apprenticed to -	carpentering & sawing.
One man and wife, - - - -	Geo. Mason, - - -	1 year, -	42 dollars, -	General work.

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Three men, - - - - -	do - - - - -	1 year, -	30 dollars each,	Sawing.
One boy, - - - - -	Austin Curtis' family, -	4 years, -	Instruction in -	Blacksmithing.
One female, - - - - -	J. Stewart's do -	1 year, -	do -	Housewifery.
One female, - - - - -	Chs. Brander's do -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	General work.
Two men, and two wives, -	Lot Cary's do -	1 year, -	42 dols. each pair, -	do
One man, - - - - -	do do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	do
One girl, - - - - -	do do -	4 years, -	Education. -	
One man and invalid wife, -	do do -	1 year, -	30 dol's. the pair. -	
One woman, - - - - -	J. D. Prestons' do -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	General work.
One girl, - - - - -	do do -	11 years, -	Education. -	
One man, - - - - -	W. L. Weaver's do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	General work.
One boy, - - - - -	John Griffin's do -	2 years, -	Instruction in the	Carpenter's
				trade.
One boy, - - - - -	John Clark's do -	2 years, -	do - - - - -	do
One young man—one girl, -	Lewis Crook's do -	4 & 1 years,	do to the man, 12	
			dols., the woman	General work.
Two females, - - - - -	James Phillip's do -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	do
Two men, - - - - -	do do -	1 year, -	Each 30 dollars, -	do
One man, - - - - -	Burwell Barbarbon, -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	do
Two men, - - - - -	John W. Barbour's family, -	1 year, -	30 dollars each, -	do
One young woman, - - - - -	Jonas Cary's do -	1 year, -	Instruction in -	Sewing, &c.
One do - - - - -	David White's do -	1 year, -	do -	do
One do - - - - -	J. Shaw's do -	1 year, -	do -	do
One girl, - - - - -	Richard White's do -	3 years, -	do in sewing, -	washing, &c.
Two men—one invalid, - -	A. Edmondson's do -	1 year, -	\$30 the able man, -	General work.
One boy and his young sister, -	S. L. Jones' do -	Till of age,	Instruction, -	Education.
Two men, - - - - -	D. Hilliard's do -	1 year, -	30 dollars each, -	General work.
One boy, - - - - -	R. Newport's do -	1 year, -	Instruction in -	Boat building.
One man, - - - - -	Mrs. Lawrenies' do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	General work.

STATEMENT—Continued.

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Description of recaptured Africans.	Where situated.	Terms.	Wages per annum.	Business.
One woman, - - - -	- - - -	1 year, -	30 dollars,	General work.
One man, - - - -	Allen James' family, -	1 year, -	do - -	do
One woman and small child, - -	do do -	1 year, -	Mother's wages go	for child's sup't.
One man and wife, - - - -	Wm. Holanger's do -	1 year, -	\$ 30 the pair, -	General work.
One dumb man, - - - -	do do -	1 year, -	Support, - -	do
One diseased woman, - - - -	do do -	1 year, -	do - -	do
One man, - - - -	Wm. Draper's do -	1 year, -	120 dollars, -	Carpenter's do.
Two men, - - - -	do do -	1 year, -	30 dollars each, -	General work.
One girl, - - - -	Mrs. Langford's do -	1 year, -	Education. -	-
One young woman, - - - -	John W. Barbour's do -	1 year, -	do - -	General work.
One man and wife, - - - -	M. Brosier's do -	1 year, -	\$ 42 the pair, -	do
Two men, - - - -	A. Harris' do -	1 year, -	30 dollars each, -	do
Man and woman, - - - -	M. Jordan's do -	1 year, -	30 and 12 dollars, -	do
One youth—M. - - - -	J. James' do -	5 years, -	Education and in-	Carpenter's
			struction in -	work.
One man, - - - -	L. Fernandes' do -	1 year, -	30 dollars, -	General work.
One man and young woman, - -	John F. Harris' do -	1 year, -	30 and 12 dollars, -	do
One woman, - - - -	M. Dongey's do -	1 year, -	12 dollars, -	Of seamstress.
One man and wife, - - - -	J. Palm, - - - -	1 year, -	\$ 30 the pair, -	Farming.
One invalid woman, - - - -	Agnes Barbour's family, -	1 year, -	Nothing, - -	General work.
One man, wife and child, - -	Jordan Williams, do -	1 year, -	30 dollars the trio, -	do
One woman and child, - - - -	Ann Poulson's do -	1 year, -	Nothing. -	do
Ten men, & 3 wives, & 2 children,	Government of the Colony, -	1 year, -	Each man \$ 50 -	do
One idiot, - - - -	do. do.			

[Dec. No. 193.]

RECAPITULATION.

60 men—Placed in families, on wages, or, if invalids, to receive their support in part, or in whole ; or as apprentice to some useful trade.

41 women,

6 children—similarly situated,

10 men,

3 women,

1 idiot,

2 children,

} Employed at liberal wages, by the Government of the Colony.

19 women and children awaiting situations.

142

J. ASHMUN.

Monroe, Sept. 14, 1827.

Extract of a letter from Master Commandant John B. Nicholson, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1828.

“On the 11th, I left Sierra Leone, and arrived at Cape Mesurado on the 21st of December, where I remained until the evening of the 25th. The opinion I had heard expressed at Sierra Leone, was confirmed, and I have no doubt, that the Colony will become of great importance to the benighted natives ; for they cannot but perceive the great advantages their American brethren have over them from civilization, and will, I cannot but hope, endeavor to place themselves and children upon the same footing ; for they must perceive it is not color alone that gives preponderance, but civilization and the blessings of religion.

“I cannot express more strongly the growing prosperity of the Colony, than that eight of the crew, (colored, tradesmen,) after visiting the shore, petitioned to be discharged, for the purpose of joining their brethren as permanent settlers. I granted their request, presuming it will meet the approbation of the Department, as they landed with money and cloths to the amount of nearly two thousand dollars, which will enable them to commence their several trades, without expense to the Colony.”